It not only affords instruction to pupils, but (by the employment which it gives in its workshops) supports a large number of bilind persons, some of whom have families dependent upon them.

The Directors of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, have determined to remove it to a more favorable site, on which they are erecting buildings which will contain ample accommodations. This Institution continues to fulfill the objects of its benevolent founders. It now contains 280 pupils, 192 of whom are beneficiaries of the State of New-York. In addition to the intellectnal instruction which they receive, they are also taught trades, which will enable them to support themselves. It is unnecessary for me to add any words of commendation of the Asylums for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Their successful management for a long series of years has firmly established them in the public favor and confidence.

The Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, shows that the number of alien passengers who arrived at New-York during the year 1832, was.

The number who arrived from the let of January to the is of December, 1830, was.

The number who arrived from the let of January to the is of December, 1830, was.

The number of the was to the commutation fees of each passenger. This has enabled the Commissioners to pay to the various Counties in the State the balances remaining due to them on the let of January last, amounting in the aggregate to \$55,000; also to reimburse to them the amount of their billa rendered to the let of November, 1853—making the total payment to the Counties last year about \$140,000.

There has been a fearful loss of life by the cholors on board of a number of the emigrant ships which have arrived in the port of New York within the last three months. While we are unable to account for the cause of this mysterious pestilence, there is no doubt that its ravages are increased by the want of proper ventilation and cleanliness. Many of these ships bring over from Earope on each passage more than 1,000

who are thrown upon our shores under circumstances which expose them to the arts of heartless, prolligate, and designing usen.

The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents contains at this time 207 inmates, although it is designed to accommodate only 200. During the past year 102 have been received, and 60 have been indentured as apprentices or otherwise provided for. This Institution will need additional pecuniary aid to enable it to provide for the increased number of commitments. It is also important that its managers should be able to classify the inmates, and separate the more youthful and less vicious from hardened offenders.

About 400 youthful criminals of both sexes, have been admitted into the House of Refuge in the city of New York, and about the same number have been indontured. The number received since its establishment, now reaches 6,000, the greater portion of whom have been rescued by its instrumentality from lives of misery, degradation and trime. When the new buildings on Randall's Island are completed, they will accommodate 1,000 children.

The Western House of Refuge is under the charge of managers appointed by the Governor and Senate; that in the city of New York is under the management of the Solety for the Reformation of Juvenie Delinquents. Both of them are controlled by and receive the care of enlightned and philanthropic men, who fully appreciate the importance of rescuing youthful offenders, and of making aem virtuous and useful citizens. The results of their laters are of great interest and importance. The histories of kee who have been restrained, educated and alided by bem, afford eloquent and touching testimonies to their laters are of great interest and importance. The histories of kee who have been restrained, educated and alided by bem, afford eloquent and touching testimonies to their laters are of great interest and importance. The histories of kee who have been restrained, educated and alided by bem, afford eloquent and touching testimonies to their laters are prov

Total.

These convicts 101 are females.

Statements showing the financial condition of the prises, are contained in the reports which will be submitted you during the session of the Legislature. I am advised a contract has been made for the employment of the later in the Clinton Prison, which is advantageous to the area in the Clinton Prison, which is advantageous to the area in the Clinton Prison, which is advantageous to the area in the Clinton Prison, which is advantageous to the area in the Clinton Prison, will be diminished in consequence of sickness of many of them with the small-pox. This disse is now entirely cradicated.

It is a matter of surprise that the discipline of our prise.

sickness ofmany of them with the small pox. This disle is now entirely cradicated.

It is a matter of surprise that the discipline of our prisis so well maintained and their affairs so successfully
ducted under our present defective system. The manment of these institutions demands mental and moral
ladies of the highest order. And these are inadequate
then the advantages of long experience in the performof the complicated and difficult duties of controlling
tweed men—of maintaining discipline and order with
andue experity—and of clevating them to the condiof useful and respectable members of society. It is
smalle that the requisite experience can be obtained
at our present system, which affords an insufficient
pensation to the officers, and renders the tenure of their
resorrendent upon political changes. While it is true
it under our form of Government official stations should
inarily be held by those who reflect the sentiments of
people with regard to the measures and policy of govunent our charitable Institutions, and those designed
the pushament of crime, should be placed beyond the
hot political influences.

Tetrantaly, our public establishments for the relief of

attentiely, our public establishments for the relief of ly or mental influences.

attentiely, our public establishments for the relief of ly or mental infirmities and for the reformation of juve-estinguents, have by common consent been left under charge and control of capable and philanthropic indicate, without respect to their political sentiments. Their result management, and the liberal support which has accorded to them under the influence of public sentil, have been just occasions for State pride. The same iples of freedom from party action, which have rendicted and the same of the lineance, the Deaf, the Blind and diots, and our Houses of Refuge for juvenile offenders, scenfel, should be applied to our prisons and Peniaries. Humanity, justice and policy, all dictate that places which are designed to punish crime, to reform the same distance of splitt and partizen projectices.

spectable men, who have an interest in preserving the good order of society, they may be relied upon at all times to suppress tumults and to enforce obedience to the constituted authorities.

At the last session of the Legislature a commission was appointed to reduce the militia laws to a system which would render them intelligible and more easily enforced. The report submitted by the Commissioners was not adopted by the Legislature. I commend it to your favorable consideration, as important to produce a thorough and efficient organization of the militia, and to carry out the requirements of our State Constitution.

I am happy to state that great progress has been made in the adjustment of the difficulties in relation to manorial titles, which have agitated some sections of our State for many years. The legal rights of the landlords and tenants have to a great extent been determined by our judicial tribunals, and the principal obstacles to negotiation between the parties interested have been removed. They have common interests in settling these difficulties and in relieving themselves from the pecuniary, social and moral evils which have been inflicted on them and on the State at large by prolonged controversies. Since the questions respecting titles have been decided, in numerous instances the tenants have availed themselves of the abundance of money and the high prices commanded by the productions of the soil, to secure the full ownership of their lands upon favorable terms.

But few instances of resistance to legal process have

of the soil, to secure the full ownership of their lands upon favorable terms.

But few instances of resistance to legal process have recently occurred. An outrage having been committed in the County of Albany upon a citizen while in the discharge of an official duty, a resolution was adopted by the last Assembly, requesting me to communicate to them "if "any reward had been offered for the arrest of the offenders, or what measures had been taken for their ap"fenders, or what measures had been taken for their ap"prehension, and whether in my judgment any further "legislation was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such outrages, and for the better enforcement of the "law."

"of such outrages, and for the better enforcement of the "law."

Having advised the Assembly what measures had been taken to arrest the offenders, I stated my reasons for not offering any reward for their apprehension, and my opin ion that no legislation was necessary to secure the better enforcement of the law when resistance is made to process. In many instances the offer of rewards for the apprehension of criminals, creates an impression in the minds of those required to execute process, that they are, in some degree, relieved from their duty, as it assumes that the ordinary means of enforcing the law are insufficient.

The statutes of the State confer upon the sheriffs of the

The statutes of the State confer upon the sheriffs of the The statutes of the State confer upon the sheriffs of the several counties the most ample powers to discharge the duties imposed upon them. They are authorized, when they apprehend resistance will be made to the execution of process, to command every male inhabitant of their respective counties, or any military companies such counties to assist them in overcoming such resistance. And every person who shall refuse to assist is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is subject to fine and imprisonment. If the power of the county is not sufficient to enforce process the Governor can order such military forces from other counties as shall be necessary. The statute also provides, that

counties as shall be necessary. The statute also provides, that

"Whenever the Governor shall be satisfied that the execution of civil or criminal process has been foroibly resisted in any county or counties of this State, by bedies of men, or that combinations to resist the execution of such process by force, exist in any such county or counties, and that the power of such county or counties has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officer having such county or counties has been exerted, and is not sufficient to conside the officer having such process to execute the same, he may, on the application of such officer, or of the District-Attorney of such county, or one of the Judges of the County Courts thereof, by proclamation to be published in the State paper, and in such other papers as he shall direct, declare such county or counties to be in a state of insurrection, and may order into the service of the State such number and description of volunteer or uniform companies or other militia of this State as he shall deem necessary, to serve for such terms as he shall direct, and under the command of such officer or officers as he shall think proper."

The powers conferred by the statute upon the Government and the Sheriffs of Counties, are so ample, that, in my judgement, a failure to enforce the law, in cases of resistance, justly subjects them to censure. The grant of extraordinary powers imposes extraordinary responsibilities, and nothing short of the exertion of every power vested in the Sheriffs, can relieve them from censure, or prevent their removal from office. Neither will a formal compliance with the law be deemed sufficient. The efforts to preserve the public peace, and to bring offenders to justice, must be caruest, energetic and persevering. The Constitution of New York, requires "that the Governor of the State shall "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." This dity I shall rigidly perform, particularly where the rights of persens and property are endangered, by violent or la

for banking. This will supply the demand for these securities, while the treasury of the State will be benefitted by the additional premium on the stocks which the demand creates.

I recommend a modification of the usury laws in certain cases. They are designed to protect the improvident or unfortunate from the exactions of the grasping and sordid, and in numerous instances they serve a valuable purpose. But the severity of these laws is frequently injurious in our larger cities. The City of New York is now the financial center of the United States, as it will ultimately become that of the commercial world. The legal restraints which compel the parties to resort to indirect measures in their monied transactions, are attended with great evils and embarrassments to commerce. It is believed our present usury laws may be modified in certain cases without destroying the protection they are designed to afford against extortion and oppression.

Apprehensions have been expressed by those engaged in the commerce-of the City of New-York, that the encroachments by piers, which have been made upon the harbor of that City, are calculated to create dangerous obstructions—to diminish its convenience, and to make it inaccessible to large vessels. The subject is one demanding your attention, as it affects not only the interests of that City, but of the entire State and country. The control of the harbor of New-York, and the title to its expanse belong to this State and New-Jersey. It is the terminus of our great system of internal improvements—the point from which the productions of our country are sent to foreign and domestic markets. The people of the State are deeply interested in preserving its convenience and security, for the purpose of accommodating the commerce of our State and Nation. I recommend the appointment of a proper commission, to be composed of capable, scientific and impartial men, to investigate this subject, and report to you the results of their examination.

In my annual message to the last Legislature I

The condition of our unfinished canals made it very important that immediate appropriations should be made for their benefit. The Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, were nearly completed, and small expenditures would bring into use long lines of navigation.

I also expressed an apprehension, that there would be a disastrous diversion of commerce from the Eric Canal, unless improvements should be made in its channel, to facilitate the passage of boats, and enable those designed for the enlargement to be introduced, and supply the want of vessels occasioned by the decay and destruction of those heretofore in use.

On the 5th of April last, as no measures for the relief of our canals or the contractors, had been adapted by the Legislature, and as its session was drawing to a close, I sent a communication to the Senate and Assembly, calling their attention to the reports of the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer, and urging that the immediate completion of the improvements which they recommended, was required by the interests and for the security of the commerce of the Eric and Oswego Canals. I also advised appropriations for the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals.

The Legislature having adjourned without enacting large research for the preservation of the faith of the State.

commerce of the Eric and Oswego Canals. I also arvised appropriations for the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals.

The Legislature having adjourned without enacting laws necessary for the preservation of the faith of the State and essential to the public welfare, or making provision for the continuance or completion of our Canals, I exercised the power entrusted to me by the Constitution, and convened them again on the day after their adjournment. I advised the continuance of the session for a few days, "while important subjects of legislation were yet familiar to them, which would enable them to perfect measures "demanded by the public good, and thus prevent great injury to the honor and interest of the State, and save the necessity of renewed examination and discussion at a "future day."

Among other subjects, I again called their attention to the condition of our public works, and the embarrassment of their finances. I urged the importance of making immediate appropriations to secure essential improvements in the Eric and Oswego Canals, as their commerce would be seriously obstructed, unless the improvements suggested in my annual message, and recommended by the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer, in their reports to the Legislature, should be made at the earliest practical period. These improvements would, in no degree, conflict with their proposed enlargement; on the contrary, they would hasten that result by increasing our domestic commerce, chespening transportation, and augmenting our revenues.

I also urged the great injustice which would be done to

merce, chespening transportation, and augmenting our revenues.

I also urged the great injustice which would be done to the citizens living along the unfinished portions of the Genesce Yalley and Black River Canals, unless immediate appropriations should be made toward their completion. And I commended to their favorable consideration an Amendment to the Constitution, reported in the Assembly, which would enable the Legislature to borrow annually, for six successive years, a sum which, with the surplus revenues, would amount to \$1,500,000.

Prolonged discussions were had upon these subjects. A bill was ultimately passed increasing the State tax three-fourths of a mill on each dollar, and appraying \$621,467 47 to the payment of protested drafts for the amount due to contractors and for land damages. The sum of \$550,000 was appropriated to the work on the Eric Canal Enlargement, the Black River, Genesee Valley, Cayuga and Seneca, Champlain, and Crooked Lake Canals. The conflicting views between the two branches of the Legislature were formonized by a committee of conference, and an amendment to the Constitution was passed, which requires the Legislature to appropriate annually for four years, a sum not exceeding \$2,250,000, for the enlargement of the Eric, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal.

If this amendment is adopted, the faith of the State will.

and for the enlargement of the locks on the Champian Canal.

If this amendment is adopted, the faith of the State will be pledged for the payment of any debt created under it; the stock will therefore command a premium of about 20 per cent, more than was obtained for the canal revenue certificates issued under the law of 1851, or that can be obtained for stocks predicated solely upon the surplus revenues. It is also provided that the contracts for work and materials shall be made with those who shall offer to do or provide the rame at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance.

As the processed amendment was agreed to with remark.

ty for their performance.

As the proposed amendment was agreed to with remark-leunanimity by the members of the last Legislature, repre-cating all portions of our State, and as a measure of com-

new and enlarged vessels. Otherwise the cost of transportation will be increased, and business diverted into other channels.

The Canal Commissioners in their last Annual Report state that

"The trade during the past season has been seriously embarrassed for the wast of breath in the Canal, at many points, to allow the largest of the old class of boats to pass each other loaded, and without the imprevements if the enlarged boats are brought into use, it is certain that these embarrassments will be multiplied. The work can be does at a moderate cost, so a low the end to pass each other.

"The State has suffered largely in her revenues for the last three or four years from the uncertainty existing as to the future condition of the canal; and, as a direct consequence, the aggregate tanange of the boat has been insedequate to do the business offered for transportation. For the want of means to do the business promptly, treights have advanced for the last two years in the face of a reduction of toils, and a large trade of many hundred thousand truss has the season of the country of the last two years in the face of a reduction of toils, and a large trade of many hundred thousand truss has the season of the country measurement. The necessity for an improvement in the channels of the Eric and Oswego Canals, is made more urgent by the fact that during the last summer a line of enlarged locks between Buffalo and Albany was brought into use, and the new locks on the Oswego Canal will soon be completed. Boats of the enlarged size have already passed through the canal from Buffalo, carrying 130 tims, and a great number of this class of vessels will be built in the course of a year. If they are placed on the canal, so that they would admit of the passage of boats 28 feet longer than those now in use. My predecessor, in his message to the Legislature in 1851, states that "the lengthening of the "locks rendered a corresponding enlargement of the sections more necessary than before." These locks have not only been lengthened,

it the center of the financial transactions of the United States.

I believe the great natural advantages of New-York, ari ing from its geographical position, and its control of the matural avenues of trade between the valley of the Mississippi and the East, have not heretofore been appreciated. Neither do I undervalue the enlargement nor the advantage it will afford to commerce. The honor and the interest of the State of New-York require its completion and that of the other public works. But it must not be supposed that in their management the principles of economy can be violated with impunity. Any system of favoritism toward individuals or localities, any neglect to secure loans upon the most favorable terms, and to expend money in the most judicious manner will be attended by calamitous results. The canals belonging to the State of New-York, no longer monopolize our internal commerce. Hereafter they must compete not only with rival routes in other States, and that through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, but also with the enterprise, energy and skill of its own citizens.

The report to great retaint to the Code on Those who formed the National Concensidated Government could not consolidated Government could not consolidated Government could not only in the most interest of the Convention which framed combine sovereign States in a manne sent compact and united strength again and to give them a position of diguidant of the Convention which framed combine sovereign States in a manne sent compact and united strength again and to give them a position of diguidant of the Convention which framed combine sovereign States in a manne sent compact and united strength again and to give them a position of local and peculiar legislation. Secure loans upon the most favorable terms, and to expend the favorable terms and to give them a position of lo

mense increase in their receipts for the transportation of freight. Many entertain the opinion that they will in a few years, to a great extent, divert commerce from the Canals. I do not concur in these views; but if they should prove to be true, the Canals would be of great value in control-ling the rates of transportation. While they are in good order, and under judicious management, combinations can-not be successfully formed to the detriment of the public interest.

not be successfully formed to the detriment of the public interest.

Our public works require constant watchfulness against unnecessary expense of construction and management.—

Every dollar unwisely expended, creates an injurious tax upon their commerce. While moderate expenditures, judiciously applied, will finish our system of internal navigation, unless rigid economy is exercised on the long lines of our unfinished Canals, the amount proposed to be raised by the amendment to the Constitution, will be expended without effecting their completion, leaving them encumbered with with an increased debt, and heavier charges upon them for interest and sinking fund accounts.

The history of our canals prior to 1835, and since that

bered with with an increased ceut, and neaver charges upon them for interest and sinking fand accounts.

The history of our canals prior to 1835, and since that period, show how much can be accomplished by an economical and judicious application of moderate sums of money, and how little is effected by prouse expenditures. Before the year 1835, the State of New York made 656 miles internal navigation, connecting the Hudson River with the Eric, Ontario, Cayuga, Seneca and Crooked Lakes, at a cost of only \$11,652,652.959.6. The Eric Canal connecting the Hudson River with the great lakes, cost \$7,143,789.86. The successful completion of the public works in 1835, and the extinguishment of the debt created for their construction was a just cause for congratulation. None of the works commenced since that time have been finished, although more than \$25,000,000 have been expended upon them. These facts show that the efficiency of appropriations depends iess upon their amount, than upon the widom, economy and fidelity with which they are applied.

expended upon them. These facts show that the efficiency of appropriations depends less upon their amount, than upon the wisdom, economy and fidelity with which they are applied.

When, in 1835, the State officers advised the enlargement of the Eric Canal, they stated that the "not proceeds of "the tolls for 1835, 1836, and 1837, would probably be sufficient to pay the balance of the debt, and meet the disbursements on the contracts for doubling the locks; and "after that period the not proceeds of tolls would be sufficient to meet the disbursements necessary for improving and enlarging the canal, without having recourse to new "loans for that purpose." If their policy had been adhered to, our canals would now be completed. Beyond keeping them in repair, since the old debt was paid, there has been received for tolls, about \$33,000,000, the whole of which might have been applied to our public works, "we had borrowed no money. This amount would not only have completed them but they would have been saved from any suspension, for the State would have been beyond the reach of financial revulsions, while it expended only its ample surplus revenues. Their disbursements, in periods of pecuniary distress, would have relieved our citizens by giving employment to labor, and our State would have been saved from the discredit of borrowing money in competition with its own citizens; of delaying payments to its contractors, or compelling them to take at par its stocks, when they were seiling in market at a discount of 10 or 15 per cent.

In contrast with the condition which our canals and their finances would have shown, if we had adhered to the views of the State officers in 1835, we find that no public work commenced since that time has been finished, and our canal debt now amounts to \$17,000,000.

The surplus revenues of our canals, devoted by the Constitution to their completion, were reduced for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1852, to \$280,000, and for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1852, to \$280,000, and for the fis

little more than a year from this time the constitutional provisions will absorb this surplus, and \$200,000 annually in addition.

The failure to dispose of the revenue certificates, would have rendered it necessary to suspend the works under that law, and our canals would have been burdened with an increase of indebtedness, without affording any additional facilities to navigation. The proposed amendment to the Constitution guards against any failure to borrow the amounts needed, as the bonds will be based upon the credit of the State, and even ahould the surplus revenues be insufficient, the holders will be assured of the prompt dayment of their interest, and the ultimate payment of the principal. If the stocks of the State continue to bear the prenicums which they now commandim market, the saving, by having them based upon the public security, instead of limiting them solely to the surplus revenues, will amount to about \$2,060,000.

The condition of our canals, at this time, demands expenditures upon them beyond the amount of their sarplus revenues. If the improvement which I have suggested, shall be made at once, and any further diversion of their business prevented—and if the money which shall be applied to their completion shall be judiciously expended, and stringent measures are adopted to diminish the expense of keeping them in repair, their net revenues may be so far increased as to prevent the necessity for any resort to tazation on account of our present indebtedness, or that which we may create for the benefit of our unfinished public works.

The last Legislature adopted efficient measures to relieve the General Fund from its embarrasments, and to increase its resources and revenues. In the fiscal year ending September 30, 1823, the income of this fund was \$188,343 33 less than the charges upon it. The deficiency for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1835, and to one-half mill for each year ending September 30, 1835, and to one-half mill for each year ending September 30, 1835, and to one-half mi

contracts under the canal and of 1801, which was considered to be unconstitutional. \$466,467 47 is appropriated to the payment of drafts drawn upon the Auditor and protested for want of funds, and for other debts, making a total of \$606,407 47, which will be paid by taxation this year for canal purposes.

The Constitution forbids the creation of any State debt, except in certain specified cases, yet it appears that a debt for canal and general fund purposes has been incurred, amounting to more than \$1,000,000, in direct conflict with this provision. To relieve the contractors and other pabilic creditors, and to save the State from discredit, the last Legislature was compelled to impose a heavy tax upon the people. To prevent the unconstitutional creation of debts hereafter, I recommend a law probibiting any public officer from continuing expenditures or drawing drafts when appropriations have been exhausted, or where there are no funds applicable to their paymest.

The law designed to pay the debts above mentioned also increases permanently the State tax imposed for the benefit of the her general fund revenues from one-quarter to one half mill or the dollar. This will make the amount of the annual tax paid for the support of the Government about \$600,000. This sum, with other revenues, will be ample for that purpose, if judicious economy is used, unless the annual contribution of \$200,000 from the canal resources is withdrawn under the operation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. If this should be done it will be necessary to supply the deficiency by further taxation. I refer you to the Controller's Report for valuable suggestions respecting the finances of our Government.

The last Legislature, with entire unanimity, adopted resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing additional guards against bribery at elections. Its purpose will effectually commend it to your favorable consideration. It should be submitted to the action of the people at the same time with the proposed amend

against conflicting local interests have proved entirely groundless.

Although the number of States has increased from thirteen to thirty one, and we have in addition vast territories, some of which are yet unorganized and unpeopled, there is no reason to apprehend, if the principles of our national Constitution are maintained in their strictness and parity, that the time will ever come when it will be overthrown, or cease to be desirable and advantageous.

From the period of the foundation of our Government, conflicting views with respect to the powers which it can rightfully exercise have divided our citizens into two great political parties, and most of the questions which have agitated the public mind have had their origin in differences of opinion with regard to the measures it can constitutionally adopt. Radical differences of construction have been manifested in discussions with respect to alien and sedition laws; protective tarifis: the establishment of backs; extravagant systems of internal improvement, and in agitations designed to induce Congress to interfere with the peculiar affairs of the people of the different States.

The power and duties of our Government will always be subjects of deep interest; and they will continue to excite discussions and to create party divisions and organizations. Heretofore the views of those who contend for a strict construction of the Constitution and a maintenance of the rights of the States, have usually prevailed. Under their policy our country has continued to increase; in power, greatness and prosperity. Its jurisdiction reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its Territories have become equal in extent to the continent of Europe. While this policy has received the marked approbation of our people, those who concede their correctness do not always admit their application to particular measures. At different periods personal interests have induced many to sacrifice the restrictions to particular measures. At different periods personal interests have induce

All measures of Government which are calculated to harmonise conflicting interests and calm excitements, should be firmly sustained, and our citizens should be invoked to cherish fraternal feelings among the people of the different States of the Union. But these considerations should not be substituted in the place of constitutional rights, or solely relied upon to the exclusion of the constitutional compact, to preserve and perpetuate our political instituteions.

The Chief Magistrate of our Union in his late Message to Congress, has avowed his approval of the distinctive doctrines which were entertained and expressed by Presidents Jefferson and Jackson in their communications to Congress. Whatever conflicts of opinion have existed heretofore with respect to particular questions which have excited the public mind, and which may for a time have obscured in the apprehension of some, true views of our national compact, all who concur in the purpose of maintaining the provisions of that instrument and preserving the purity of our Congressional Legislation, will sustain

PERSONAL ITEMS.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. O. A. Brownson, of Massachusetts, has been en gaged by the "Catholic Institute," at St. Louis, to delive a series of four lectures before that Association in tha city, commencing on Wodnesday evening, Jan. 4. Hi series will consist of the following subjects: Civil and Re ligious Liberty; Mission of the United States; Protestan Liberality or Religious Indifference; The Church a Mir aculous Fact in History.

Miss Kimberly who gave us, last winter, Shakspereas readings, is wearing the breeches with a vengeance. She has appeared at Oswego, to a crowded house, as Jack Shephard and as George Barnwell. "Herpersonification of Barnwell," says The Ossego Daily Times, "was the mos "perfect conception of that character we have ever with meased, with one-jexception." And of the other chap's says, "Her personification was, we are almost led to say "perfect."

TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.—A Convention of friends of a Prohibitory Liquer law of Kent Co., will held in Smyrna on the 11th of January. Kent County is said, is about being organized into Maine Law Leagy Wilminston (Del) pape SERVED HIN RIGHT.—A few days since a man starred and feathered in Clyde, Wayne Co., for whipp his wife.

MARINE JOURNAL.

Cleared this Foreno Ships—St. Denih, Follansby, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Vicksburg, inghes, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Mary E. Whittier, Jones lew-Orleans, Thos. B. Stanton.

U. S. M. steemship Florida, Woodhull, 59 hours from Savannah, with make, and past to S. L. Mitchell. Sunday at 7 47 F. M., 40 milcs north from Halteras shoals, exchanged signals with steemship Augusta, hence for Savannah. U. S. M. steamship Marion, Foster, 56 hours from Charleston, with mide, and pass to Spoilord, Tilecton & Co. On Monday, 24 inst. off Cape Henry, passed the steamer Ben. Franklin, from Charleston for New-York.

TULLIEN'S CONCERTS

METROPOLITAN HALL

METROPOLITAN HALL

TWO EXTRA

NEW-YEARS GIPT CONCERTS.

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has the bonor to announce that he will give Two Extra. New-Years
Gift Concerts" and "Music for the Million Nights," prior to his deperior: for Beston, Philadelphia, Beltimore, Clinchman, the Bosth
concerts" and New-Orlean, on which accasion the Programmes will
include the pieces contained in M. Jullien's Musical Album, entisled

JULLIEN'S MISIC FOR THE MILLION,
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being those compositions which have been received by them with
the greatest favor, and which have achieved unprecedented popularlity during his tour in America. On each evening,

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CONTAINING FOR THE MILLION!

CONTAINING FOR THE MILLION!

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CONTAINING THE English Quadrille,

Pietro Ii Grande Quadrille,

The California Quadrille,

The Target Galop,

The Oreat Exhibition Quadrille.

The Oreat Exhibition Quadrille.

THE SECOND NEW-YEARS GIFT CONCERT,
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST
appearance of M Julien and his unchestra prior to his degraph of B. etc.
THIS (Taesday) EVENING, Jan. 3, 1854,
being the Twenty-sixth Concert since M Julien's return to
York. Seventy-sixth in that city, and One Hundred and El
in America.

Opers.
S. mphony—"The Scherzo from a Mideummer Night's Dresm"
Alpine Melody—"Forget me not"
M'lle Asya Zera. 

Grand Operatic Selections and Funtation.

"Le Prophete." Arranged by M. Julile
Song.—"Twas on a Sunday Morning."
Mile ANNA ZORR.
Symphony.—The Allegro and Storm movement from
"Pascoral Symphony."
Solo—Flute, "Grand Variations."
M. Ruccurat.

Polka—"Les Echos du Mont Bland"
Duo-Finte and Clarionet, "Lo: here the goutle larh"
M. REICHERT and M. WUILLE.

Galop—"The Target"

BURTON'S THEATER-Chambers et.

BURTON HEATER—CHARDORYSTER

SIT Charles Mr. Jordan J. Mr. Artiplet Mr. Artiplet Mr. Artiplet Mr. Artiplet Mr. Artiplet Mr. Artiplet Mr. Barrett Mr. Vane. Mr. James Triplet Mr. Burton Mr. Womagton. Miss Charles Mr. Artiplet Mr. Burton Mr. Womagton. Miss Diccoo. Mr. Johnston Milly Mr. Burton Detches Mr. Burton Dutches Mr. Burton Mr. Burton Dutches Mr. Burton Mr. Bur

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cts. Curtain ress & 7 o'c'l.

WALLACK'S THEATER—THIS EVENING, Jan.
3, will be peformed the Cemedy of
JOHN BULL.
Job Thernberry. Mr. Biake
Hon. Tom Shulliston. Mr. Lester
Peregriss. Mr. L. Thempson
To conclude with THE MILLER'S MAID.
Glies. Mr. L. Thompson | Marty Marvellous. F'A. Vincent
Goorge. Mr. L. Thompson | Marty Marvellous. F'A. Vincent
Goorge. Mr. L. Thompson | Marty Marvellous. F'A. Vincent
Goorge. Mr. L. Thompson | Marty Marvellous. F'A. Vincent
Amission-Boxes and Parquet, 50 cts ; Family Circle, 25 cts.

THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL QUAR-TETTE SORREE—The second of the fourth season will have place at Dodwerth's Academy, opposite lithest, on FRIDAY, Jan 6, See small bille.